THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washings On, Friday, Jan. 6, 1854. Senstor Douglas's Nebraska bill is considered Jesuitical The Softs who put a favorable construction on it were consulted in advance. It is said to be approved by John Van Buren, and is designed to secure the united vote of the party. The Whigs, however, are not deserved this time. party. The Whigs, however, are not deserved this this.

The Southern Members are shy of the Koszta resolutions.

The Erie troubles are not yet subjects of action in Con-

The New York Mail has failed to day.

The Union authoritatively denies The Herald's report of the treaty with Mexico. It says, "We deem it proper to state that there is not a word of truth in the statement-"that it is a fabrication out and out, and may be regarded as a fair specimen of most of the news which appears from the same source in the same quarter." Wonder if The Herald has this important news in advance of its cotern

The President has granted an exequatur to Nullbro Frazier, Consul of Buenos Ayres, Philadelphia. Qui Vive.

The amount of drafts registered at the Treasury during the week ending the 31st ult., was \$3,123,238.

Capt. B. Nones, of the cutter service reports from Wilmington 5th inst., that he had, during December, furnished provisions to ten vessels in distress, and been instrumental in saving lives and property.

provisions to ten vessels in distress, and been instrumental in saving lives and property.

Capt. N. L. Coste, of the cutter James Campbell, reports from New London 3d, that he brought to that place the mate and crew of schooner Mary, of Providence, stranded in the late gale on Gardiner's Island; also the body of the captain of the same, who was frozen to death.

The interest due on California Bonds has been paid here by Messrs, Chubb Brothers.

XXXIIId CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wr. MURRAY, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution, which was adopted, providing for rinting, for the use of members, 10,000 copies of the reports of Explorations of the River Amazon and its tribularies, and with the accompanying maps and plates.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution reported from the Committee on Ways and Means, discharging them from the consideration of the communication from the War Department, explanatory of the estimates of appropriations for Rivers and Harbors, and referring it to the Committee on Commerce.

Motion was pending to refer the subject to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Mr. FULLER said the Committee on Commerce were now engaged in the consideration of Rivers and Harbors, and therefore the communication should go to them.

Mr. DUNBAR spoke for himself, and, as he believed, for a majority of the Committee on Commerce, when he said they were in favor of internal improvements, and will report the River and Harbor bill soon.

Mr. HOUSTON explained; the letter of the Secretary of War was in relation to continuing estimates of works commenced under the law of last Congress.

Mr. HUNT said he was glad his colleague, Mr. Dunbar, had so warmly expressed himself in favor of internal improvement.

Mr. DUNBAR explained; he was against a general

Mr. DUNBAR explained: he was against a general system of internal improvement, but in favor of great National improvements, such as of Mississippi and Ohio

National improvements, and satisfied with the explanation of his colleague. He did not care for friendship to River and Harbor Improvements with such a limitation, and would therefore vote to send the estimates to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Mr. CAMPBELL concurred in the view expressed by

Mr. CAMPBELL concurred in the view expressed, the gentleman who preceded him.
Mr. WENTWORTH (III.) said to the friends of the system, they could safely trust the Committee on Commerce, six of the nine members of which he believed were strong friends of the River and Harbor Improvements. He believed that to refer the subject to the Committee on Roads and Canals would be to kill it.

The estimates were referred to the Committee on Com-Che House then went into Committee on the Private

Calendar.
-When the Committee rose, three private bills were

Mr. STANTON (Ky.) moved that when the House adjourn, it adjourn to Tuesday, as Monday is set apart for the celebration of the battle of New-Orleans. Agreed to.

the celebration of the battle of New-Orleans. Agreed to:

Ayes 96, Noes 37.

The Senate bill, prescribing the manner of appointing

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was taken up, when

Mr. ORR moved a substitute, as follows:

Heresfier, as the office of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury shall become vacent, the appointment of his successor shall be made by the President, by and with the addice and comeant of the Senate.

After a few words in explanation, he moved the previous question, pending which, the House adjourned.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW-YORK.

SENATE...ALDANY, Friday, Jan. 6, 1934.

Mr. MUNROE gave notice of a bill amending the act relative to officers of the Legislature.

Mr. FIELD gave notice of a bill authorizing the Canal Commissioners to let by contract the work for keeping in repair the sections on the enlarged Eric Canal.

Mr. HUTCHINS gave notice of a bill amending the charter of the Williamsburgh and Cypress Hills Plank Road.

Road.
Mr. DARRANCE gave notice of a bill to amend the most to preserve the public health.
Mr. SPENCER gave notice of a bill to amend the Banking Law as applicable to New-York.
Mr. BISHOP gave notice of a bill making an appropriation for a Western House of Refage.
Adjourned till 12 o'clock on Monday.

ASSEMBLY
The SPEAKER announced the following Committee on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to intemperance: Message C. C. Leigh, Harris, Littlejohn, Hall, Gibbs, Dewey and Odell
The Committee on Rules reported the old rules, with several amendments. The subject is now under discussion

Notices were given of the following bills: BENEDICT, making city stocks a basis for

banking purposes.
By Mr. CUSHMAN, amending the Excise law.
By Mr. STEVENS, to equalize the rates of fare on way
passengers on the Eric Railroad.
By Mr. SAVAGE, relative to taxes in the City of New-

York.

By Mr. MORRIS, to enlarge the powers of Clerks of the Justice Court of Brooklyn; also relative to the practice in said Court.

By Mr. BARRON, relative to Grand Jurors in New-York.

Mr. PAPPIS in the latter of the practice of the pr

Mr. PARRIS introduced a bill to prohibit the sale of

Mr. PARRIS introduced a bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks.

Mr. B. W. CLARK'S resolution, instructing the Members of Congress from New York to inquire into the causes of the recent mortality on ship-board was adopted.

Mr. WARD'S resolution, that the proper officers report the amount expended in New-York last year for opening streets, was adopted.

The Governor's Message was taken up in Committee of the Whole, after which the Assembly adjourned till Monday.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, Jan. 6, 1851.

In the Senate to day Mr. Strong of Philadelphia submitted the following joint resolution:

Received, That that pertion of the Lake Shore Read from Eric to the Ohio line which has been constructed by the Franklin Canal Company without right or legal authority, and in violation of the neverciently of Pennsylvania be and the same is hereby forfolded, and that the Canal Compissioners be directed and required to take possession of the same. The resolution was laid over.

UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM KENTUCKY.

The Whig Legislative Cancus at Frankfort have nominated J. J. Crittenden as their candidate for United States Senator from Kentucky. The Section takes place on Tuesday next.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Newfort, R. I., Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1854.

Arrived bark Elk, Hammond of and 16 days from Boston for Philadelphia with loss of foresail and yard having experienced heavy weather. On the second inst. lat. 39 43, Ion. 63 56, fell in with schr. Ostole second inst. lat. 39 43, Ion. 63 56, fell in with schr. Ostole second inst. lat. 39 43, Ion. 63 56, fell in with schr. Ostole second inst. lat. 39 43, Ion. 63 56, fell in with schr. Ostole second inst. lat. 39 43, Ion. 63 56, fell in with schr. Ostole second inst. lat. 39 43, Ion. 63 56, fell in with schr. Ostole second inst. lat. 39 43, Ion. 63 56, fell in with schr. Ostole schrift in schreen in schrift in schreen in schrift in schri

NAVIGATION OF THE OHIO. **MANIGATION OF THE OHIO.

**WIRELING, Friday, Jan. 6, 1834.

**The river here measures four feet five luches and is rising. It is closed both above and below by ice and no boats are running. Weather cold.

**CINCINNAT. Friday. Jan. 6, 1834.

The river here is falling. Weather very cold. BY THE CANADA

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT BOSTON.

Boston, Friday, Jan. 6, 1854.

The steamship Causda reached her dock at East Boston about noon to day. Her mails for New-York and the South go forward by the afternoon train. LIVERFOOL, Dec. 24.—The Emperor of Russia has sent an autograph letter to Prince Menchikoff, as follows:

ST. PETERSBURGH, Nov. 29. (Dec. 11, new style.)

PRINCE ALEXANDER: The victory of Sinope proves evidently that our Black Sea fleet has shown itself worthy of its destination. With hearty joy I request you to communicate to my brave seamen, that I thank them for the success of the Russian flag, on behalf of the glory and honor of Russia.

CONSTANTINGFLE, DEC. 8.—The Furious and the Heron

have returned from Varna. An Austrian steamer left yesterday for the Black Sea It is said she is bound for Sinope. though no one knows for what purpose.

BUCHAREST, Dec. 10, 1853.—The Emperor of Russia has

granted a pension of 1,000 ducats per month to the Princes Ghika and Storbey, and has paid Ghika's, debts to the

men at Kalefat, when they voluntarily retired to Widdin. private accounts from Erzerum of Nov. 17 cor roborate much of the previous Turkish successes in Asia. The capture of Fort Nicholas was effected by surprise, and about 1,500 Russians were slaughtered, only 80 escaped.

cupy it with 4,000 men. Subsequently, on the 3d of November, 5,000 Russian horse attacked the Turkish camp at Valee Doozee, but they were repulsed and driven back into the fortress of Achek, the populace joining in the pursuit. The victory cost the

daban division crossed the Georgian frontier and occupied

Bajarid, where the Turks were also successful; whereupon Cols Mehemet and Selim, in command at Bajazid, also creesed the frontier and marched for Erivan, which the

from Shefkati, and after four assaults, captured the strongold of Urzughett. In consequence of this Kerim Pasha commanding one

of the main divisions encamped at Kars, urged a bold advance of the whole army into Georgia, but which Abdi Pasha, who is a slow man, refused; but at a council of

ernor of Georgia, and he was enthusiastically received. The total Turkish forces in Asia number 75,000 regulars and a ooo irreenlary.

THE ERIE RAILROAD TROUBLES.

affeat that some of the prominent "six-footers" desire to compromise, on the withdrawal of all suits against them. This creates excitement among the more violent. The Sheriff has discharged his Deputies, but the night watch is still kept on duty.

burgh yesterday, and the excitement is commencing to increase.

THE AMERICA AT HALIFAN, OUTWARD BOUND.

HALIFAN, Friday, Jan. 6, 1854.

The steamship America from Boston, arrived here at 11 6'clock last night, and sailed again at about 1 o'clock this morning, for Liverpool.

THE SUNBURY AND ERIE RAILROAD—GAS
EXPLOSION.
PHILDELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 6, 1854.
The Common Council last evening passed an ordinance subscribing two millions of dollars to the Sanbury and Erie Railroad. A Select Council meets to morrow evening to act upon the ordinance.
The gas-holder at Frankford, Pa., was blown up yesterday by a boy applying a light to a hole in the ton made

day by a boy applying a light to a hole in the top made for repairs. The boy was blown up with the holder, but was not seriously burnt. SOUTHERN MAIL FAILURES.

FROM ALBANY.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 6, 1834.

The Board of Common Council last evening appointed George W. Carpenter Superintendent of the Water Works.

grees above zero.

EXECUTION OF A NEGRO. CHARLESTOWS, Va., Friday, Jan. 6, 1853.

The negro Charles, who was convicted of an attempt to commit a rape upon a respectable lady of this town, was executed to day, in the presence of a large conceurse of spectators. He made no confession of his guilt, but on the scaffold made a few disconnected remarks, in the course of which he said: "I have done some things that "I ought not to have done, and have left undone many "things which I ought to have done." CHARLESTOWS, Va., Friday, Jan. 6, 1853.

THE DEBATES OF CONGRESS.

Mr. Douglas's Report on the Nebraska Territorial Government is a skillful dodge of the Slavery Controversy. The Missouri Compromise declares that Slavery shall be forever excluded from the Territory North of 36° 30'; but it may be questioned, even among anti-Slavery men, whether this is an exclusion in perpetuity of Slavery from the States which may be formed out of the Territory. His bill provides that formed out of the Territory. His bill provides that when admitted as a State or States, the said Territory, or any portion of the same shall be received into the Union with or without Slavery, as their Constitutions may prescribe. This of course, leaves the prohibitory clause of the Missouri Compromise in full operation up to the time of forming State Governments; and if the integrity of Executive and Judicial effects and Judicial officers and Judicial of the state of

cannot back out without a ferfeiture of the public confidence.

The remark here is common that the present is the most liberal Congress which has assembled since the anti-Slavery agitation commenced. It is true, as you assert, that bold and manly men have always made themselves heard on the subject of Slavery, but never, I assure you, with the petience and equanimity which are now observable. This state of things arises from the mutual dependence of men of the most opposite opinions upon each other; and may be regarded as the first frut of the dissolution and decay of the old parties. The party which supports the President spolicy is composed of every extreme. There is no common fundamental principle in its platform. It embraces anti-Slavery mea, pro Slavery men, and timid Conservatives, all acquiescing in the expediency of supporting the Administration, but for very different reasons. In like manner the opposition is made up of the most discordant elements; but which are for the present husbed into silence by the common purpose of overthrowing the Administration. With such nicely balanced forces on either side, it would be inexpedient to denounce Abolitionism in the old stereotyped style. Abolitionism may be put to better uses, and why spoil a favorite measure by the reiteration of State abuse, or vapid denunciations without truth or reason to support them? Such is the reasoning of politicians.

But besides this facilitious cause for the tolerant feeling But besides this factitious cause for the tolerant feeling

But besides this factitious cause for the tolerant feeling among politicians I believe that there exists a real and substantial progress in public opinion—a conviction which is daily strengthening. North and South, that Savey is a temporary institution, which no platforms or compromises can perpetuate. The pro Slavery sensiment reached its culminating point at the close of the first half of the nine-tenth century; and the appearance of Uncle Tom's Cabin was covered with the beginning of the second half. The appearance of that wonders all production of genius marks as ever a in our history, and has contributed more than any other cause to the visible change in public sentiment. The lively discussion upon the Koszta agair was reviewed to day in the House of Representatives in counscion with the resolution of thanks to Capt. Ingrainen. Liberal strainments predominated in the remarks of gen

time, but I have never known one who was capable of commanding such undivided attention as Mr. Smith. His commanding appearance, fine voice and impressive elocution are irresistible, and the most prejudiced cannot deny themselves the pleasure of listening.

6.

THE STATE'S PRISON REPORT. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

The Annual Report of the Inspectors of the State Prisons will probably be handed in on the first of next week. The reports of the Agents of the various prisons are all in, and therefore the Inspectors have nothing more to do than to agree upon their Report in some minor details. There have

agree upon their Report in some minor details. There have been rumors of a disagreement among them on some important points, but I am assured, by what I deem good authority, that the rumor is totally unfounded.

They recommend an addition to the female prison at Sing Sing, there being now 103 prisoners confined in tha department, while there are but 72 cells; consequently they have to put two prisoners in a cell intended for only one, thus defeating in a great measure all hope of reform in those thus incarcerated, and adding to the difficulties of the matron in maintaining discipline among the convicts. In regard to the male prison I do not understand any new project is entertained.

They will also, I am told, recommend the sale of some sixty acres of State land lying adjacent to the village of

new project is entertained.

They will also, I am told, recommend the sale of some sixty scree of State land lying adjacent to the village of Sing Sing, in lots of from one to five acres, which is now totally unpreductive to the State. It is computed to be worth some \$60,000, and with this sale they think they can complete the desired improvement in the female prison, pay their losses for the year, and have a surplus of some \$15,000. The report relative to the Prison at Auburn merely gives a synopsis of the Agent's report. There are, I believe, no particular points of interest with regard to this part of their report.

Clinton Prison has now some 125 prisoners, whose labor is contracted for at 75 cents per day, and the State furnace is leased for \$3,000. Some appropriations are recommended to complete improvements already begun. I understand that two of the Inspectors, at least, have agreed to recommend that criminals convicted a second time for the higher grade of crimes shall be sentenced to the Clinton Prison, and a thorough classification of the convicts is also recommended in all the prisons of the State.

They receits their acts relative to the erection of the monument commemorative of the capture of Major Andre, and pay a just compliment to the colored citizen of Tarrytown (— Taylor, Eeq.) who so generously presented the State with the land for the purpose.

Six: In your Washington correspondence of the 3d inst, the following paragraph appears:

"There is a contest going on in Maryland for a Senator to supply the place of Senator Pearse, which is to be filled this winter. A Mr. Hamilton, of the Eastern Shore, who gave sway and helped elect at the last trial, now comes forward with his claims to move Mr. Pearce. The candidate is to be taken from the Eastern Shore, and Hamilton claims that of the 19 representatives from that division of of the State 13 are for him. Mr. Pearce's friends claim nine for him, allow nine for Hamilton, and not one placed. It would be a great misfertune to have Mr. Pearce displaced. If a contest should take place between him and Mr. Hamilton, Alex Evans, the late member of the lower House may go in. He would be aft and worthy successor to Mr. Pearce."

Your intelligent and generally correct correspondent has made an error in saying that Mr. Hamilton "gave way and "helped elect." Mr Pearce "at the last trial." Mr. Hamilton contested the seat of Mr. Pearce in the canvas at the "last trial" just as he is contesting it now, his forces being led on then as now, by the U. S. Senator and ex Governor Thomas G. Pratt, "the great politician but small statesman." whose forte lies in caucus maneuvers rather than in Senatorial displays. With a unanimity that is remarkable, the people of Maryland, of all parties, agree in the convic-sion so well expressed by your correspondent, that, "it would "be a great misfortune to have Mr. Pearce displaced." What is surprising, especially to the country outside of our State is, that there should be any serious attempt made to dis-place him. It can only be set down to the instignation of the remnents of the same small, but artful clique, which has alike "ruled and ruined" our Whig party in Maryland. The leader of this portion is Mr. Pratt, whose chances Senatorial distinction are not at all promising, while he is compelled to strive for faction in the face of so brilliant a contrast as Mr. Pearce's abilities and popularity afford. With Mr Hamilton for a colleague, however, his prospect would improve, and both of Maryland's

A CLAY WHIG. Baltimore, Jan. 5, 1854.

CENTREVILLE, RHODE ISLAND.

As I have been spending a few days in this neighborhood and every sign of prosperous progress is acceptable to the readers of The Tribune, I will give a sketch of the locality. Centreville is one of a numerous group of manufacturing villeges, situated upon the south branch of the Pawiuxet River. Here was erected the first cotton mill in the State, and the second in the United States. It is now occupied as a manufactory of woolen cloth. The village numbers 400 a manufactory of woolen cloth. The village numbers 400 inhabitants, the majority of whom derive their subsistence from the cotton and woolen manufacture. There are two mills, one carriage maker, one blacksmith, a post-office, a cigar manufactory, one hotel, two stores and a tin shop in the village. Besides which there is a good school, a doctor, one minister and church, and no lawyer or rumseller. The mills employ 153 operatives; the wages of each operative in the woollen mill averages \$4 50 per week; in the cotton will about \$4.

the State

About helf a mile to the north of Centreville the wealthy
firm of Sprague & Co. have erected an immense cotton
mill, by far the largest in the State. The spot chosen for
the factory is one of great natural beauty, being in the
valley formed by the well-wooded and gently sloping
banks of the stream whence its motive power is derived.
There banks are dotted with neat story and a half cottages for the residences of the work-people. The new
village has been named Arctic, to harmonize, I suppose,
with Natick and Acquidneck, two neighboring villages
owned by the same firm. owned by the same firm.

Arctic is situated about eleven miles from Providence.

In these buildings every attention has been given to ventilation and the maintenance of en equable temperature. Each room is 12 feet in hight, and the whole are lighted by 353 windows, each 3 feet 4 inches by 6 feet 8 inches. The floors are supported by two rows of iron pillors, of which 66 are required to each room. Near the tops of these pillars brackets are east, and bear the shafting and pullies for the running goar. Steam is used in heating the building, and 13,000 feet of pipe convey it

The only fault found at present with the manufacturers

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
Sr. Louis, Dec. 25, 1853.
Lucy Stone is here, and has been a week. She has spoken five times and drawn the largest audiences eve assembled in the city to listen to paid lectures. She ha been my guest, and has been thronged with visitors from all classes—lawyers doctors and some clergymen; ladies in high life and in its midway walks, school teachers and in high life and in its midway walks, school teachers and young maidens—all giving the hand of sympathy and urging her to talk on. The press is said to breathe out the atmosphere by which it is surrounded. The press here had not given the bright side of "woman's rights," with the exception that The Republican had published several letters of mine. That paper, though very conservative, yet gives, very fairly and nobly, both sides a hearing. The extracts of the proceedings of our Convention had been taken mainly from Bernett's Herald, The Times and similar papers. But Lucy came, and The Republican, which is very popular, asked its readers to go and hear. Every daily has given a fair and approving report. She has walked our streets in her short dress, and received no taunts or insules. All have been respectful and kind, almost beyond a parallel in a great city.

Lucy has planted an accorn here that shall grow to be a mighty tree, under whose shade the people will gather to bless her name.

bless her name.

Dr. Joseph N. McDowell, Dean of the Faculty of McDowell Medical College, suspended his lectures to hear Miss Stone, and the Rev. G. S. Weaver, author of Mental Science, &c., with the consent of his congregation) omitted his annual Christmas evening sermon for the same

PUBLIC MEETINGS:

The proposition of an Ocean Penny Pestage must soon reach a consummation so far as the action of the British Parliament is concerned; and I believe, when examined, it will commend itself to the people of this country. It means, an English penny, that is two conts for the transmission of a letter from a port in the United States to one in Britain, and vice versa. Any inland charges are to be made in addition; thus, the American Post Office would receive 5 cents for every letter; that is, 3 cents as the inland, and 2 as the ocean rate; the English would receive 4 cents, because their inland charge is a cent less; the inequality would be leveled by reducing the American Inland to 2 cents. But the whole reduction now proposed is confined to the single item of the ocean transit; we leave different countries to reduce or retain their inland rates as the plense. This greatly facilitates the project, as thus, we is confined to the single item of the ocean transit, we leave different countries to reduce or retain their inland rates as the please. This greatly facilitates the project, as thus, we we have not to wait for the action of slow moving Governments; all that is required is the cordial co-peration of the United States and Great Britain to establish the system over nearly the whole ocean surface of the globe. By this scheme the rate to any town in Great Britain would be 7 cents, that is, American inland, 3 conts; ocean, 2 cents; English inland, 2 cents. To France it would be 10 cents; to the German Postal Union, 9 cents. During the last two years more public meetings have been held in England in favor of this measure than of any officer, demanding the action of Parliament. There have been large demonstrations in the principal cities of Great Britain and Ireland, and the principal c shed on them before the lift iffed. In many instances agricultural laborers have walked ten miles to contribute their penny toward this object, which would be to them as rich a object, which would be to them as rich a plessing as bread. All classes have an interest in the plan, for the atream of emigration effects all. I have seen, at 150 meetings, the relatives of persons beyond the sea asked to raise their hands, and fully two inired so the hands present were raised. A memorial signed by 60,000 women of Great Britainlis ready for presentation. During the early part of the last session of Parliament a deputation of seventy members, of every shade of politics, and seventy other influential gentlemen, waited on Lord Aberdeen, and urged the adoption of the scheme at once, and instalments; and not-by the Governor of the Bank of England, who introduced the deputation, emphasically declared that the people would never be satisfied till the change was adopted. The Rt. Hon. Thomas Wilnor Gibzon, a liberal member, who beat the Government last winter on a motion to reduce the newspaper tax, has endeclared that the people would never be satisfied till the change was adopted. The Rt. Hon. Thomas Wilnor Gibzon, a liberal member, who beat the Government last winter on a motion to reduce the newspaper tax, has engaged to bring the subject before the House of Commons; and E. B. Addell, Eq., a conservative member, has agreed to second his motion. Last session, Mr. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer, declared he would be glad to see the matter brought before the House and investigated. I am almost certain a Committee of Inquiry will be appointed during the present session; and there is hardly a doubt that their report will be favorable, for the Committee will probably be composed of such men as Hume, Cobden, Bright, Gibson and others, who have done so much to facilitate intercourse between Great Britain and other nations. Many persons are engaged in preparing facts to submit, to show the scheme may be adopted without any sensible loss to the revenne. I cannot conceive any American heart, any Christian philanthropist or patriot, who would be unwilling to see this great Republic, whose navics whiten every sea, aid in establishing a system which no tongue can describe. Economical minds may doubt its practicability, especially when they consider that, within three years, American steamers may be plying between this country and China, Japan, the Coast of Africa. Anstralia, the Sandwich Islands, to Behring Straits. But, we need not take so wide a view at once. I think fully four-fifth of the American correspondence with Europe goes in a direct line by Great Britain, by the Liverpool and Southampton mail packets. This is the direction in which the scheme would work the greatest good; will the United States cooperate with Great Britain, by the Liverpool and Southampton mail packets. This is the direction of the project between North America and Europe. To that I solicit your influence, if the facts and arguments I will produce show that it can be adopted without sensible loss to the Post-Office. The whole charge at of our future as a nation and demand the boss, which reach to the highest pinsacle of our country's destiny to which the aspirations of Christian patriotists may soar. The permanent residents in the United States, born in Europe, are at least three millions; they have left at least fifty millions of relatives and friends, whom they protect under sircumstances which few in this favored country can execute. We ask in the name of humanity that the ley tax may be removed which prevents the current of their affectionate intercourse from running free; that they tasy enjoy the luxury at a cost which will not pinch a single meal from the poorest. We ask it as an act of justice and democratic equity to those who have sought here a resinge from oppression in the Old World. I know the luxpession with which many regard their arrival here; but I ask a note generous view. However little their appearance

may promise for their moral advantage to this country, a better question is their worth as the germ of future generations. Yet we need not redy to the future only; thousands who left the Old World 20 years ago, can point to the mouraments of their labor enriching all our Union. They came at the rate of more than a thousand a day, those already here are but the advances generic the movement extends eastward; it has reached Bangary and the Dambe; it will ere long, reach the Dow and the Volga; and Cossack and Circussian may yet drop their in the World and Cossack and Circussian may yet drop their in the work of the West. And still more eastward the movement will reach, till the human title will flow the other way. The population of Fastern Asic already begin to feel the impulse; thirty or forty thousand Chinese have found their way into California, and more of the Eastern nations will be drawn into the current. From both these streams will we not soon receive a million of souls a year. It is here that our religion is to grapple with and subdue all the Paganism of the earth—the mission ary and the schoolmaster may stay as bome, their work will be here. The duty of our country is to Anglo-Saxonire and Christianize; let each in this vast multitude who can read and write, communicate freely with those they have left behind, and the best means for this great end shall be set in motion. In the name of religion and political freedom we ask Ocean Penny Postage. with those they have left behind, and the best means for this great end shall be set in motion. In the name of religion and political freedom we ask Ocean Ponny Postage. Letters penned in tongues which never were printed in America will then carry lessons of our laws, our freedom, and our religion, to regions which an American newspaper never reached. It is the interest of despotism to scrow newspapers down. Of the three millions of foreign born eltirens, one has come from the Continent. From Germany, during the past year, the emigration to America and Australia could not have been less than 200,000; each of these would write at least two letters a year, and the contents of these would be made known to at least twelve millions of men. This would be better teaching than contents of these would be made known to at least twelve millions of men. This would be better teaching that newspapers could give. We ask it as an act of good will to the foreign born population of the United States. It any one knew with what heartrending lamentations they have parted from their relatives, he would support the scheme which makes frequent correspondence between them feesible. One-third of all the letters between Great the Relative and the Relatives are to and from Ichin scheme which makes frequent correspondence between them feasible. One-third of all the letters between Great Britain and the United States are to and from Icish emigrants; four-fifths of the commercial correspondence goes to England and Scotland; the cost of this is charged by rich men to their customars—and thus the whole sensible taxis imposed on the poor. There is another great principle to which we can appeal, which distinguishes this country from all others namely, that the necessaries of life shall not be taxed, because the tax would, comparatively, fall on the poorer. But there is a precious article on which the hearts of three millions of our countrymen and women feed with as great a hanger as they ever felt for bread. We sak that this necessary may be held as sacred from taxation. Thousands in Europe live for weeks on short allowance that they may have money to reloase letters from friends abroad. [Mr. Burritt related two affecting incidents of this kind.] It is for us to spread Anglo Saxon labor, language and religion over the world. We have an ample field for the work; we have now one in which God himself has opened his bank of pure and uncoined gold, which was kept until the par day of labor, but him who would not stint with the market of labor, whim who would not stint the laboration of the store the strength of the par day of labor, but him who would not stint the laboration of the store the world. we have now one in which God himself has opened his bank of pure and uncoined gold, which was kept until the pay day of labor, by him who would not stint the laborer to a shilling a day. A hundred years ago the Anglo-Saxon race did not exceed twenty millions: it now exceeds sixty; in a century hones it may exceed 500,000,000. Would you like to see this Union the sun and center of those vast populations? What can do it better than the establishment of Ocean Penny Postage? Dryon wish to see all brought under the religious influence of this nation? Then nothing can so well produce that effect as the system which I advocate.

Mr. Burritt's address was frequently and loudly applanded.

Mr. Lewis Tappan said that Mr. Burritt was not the

send their contributions to Messrs. Bowen & NeNamec, Brondway. A collection was made.

The Hon. John P. Hale was introduced to the meeting. He said he was reinimated by contrast of what occurred eight years ago in the House of Representative of the United States. The postage then varied from 61 cents to 25 cents; there was a proposition to reduce it to 5 and 10 cents. A member from a Southern State opposed it, giving as his ground that it was a device to create a deficiency in the revenue, and thus give a pretext for a high protective tariff. I advocated this measure (said Mr. Hale) because I advocate every measure which tends to give an impulse to thought, and new channels to its expression; and because I oppose all impediments in the way of human affections. In the last Congress Mr. Venable, of North Carolina, said that to minimain that the Post-Office should support itself was as absurd as that the navy should, by pirating on the commercial world. It is a pitful position for the United States to levy a taxon the diffusion of enlightenment. A tun of iron from Liverpool to New York costs 37: why charge 81,200 for a tun of letters? Like them the telegraph conveys intelligence; why

the number of letters mailed was 75,000,000. The rate was reduced, and in 1852 the number was 400,000,000. In the United States the cheap rate commenced in 1843; there were then 24,000,000 of letters mailed; in 1853 this number increased to 83,000,000. The lower the rate the greater

venue.
following petition was then read and adopted.
Honorable Senate and House of Representatives in Co.

To the Honorable Scanfe and House of Loyener Assembled:

Assembled: New-York, assembled in public meeting in the Broadway Takernacie, Jan. 6, 1534, Hon. Jucob A. Westerreit, Mayor of the City, preshing, for the purpose of considering the subject of cean postage, respectfully represent.

That they are fully of the coinion that the present high rates of ocean postage are a very corona certicition upon the mercantile correspondence between the United States and other countries, impecing commerce and imposing a heavy tax upon the community large.

pecing commerce and imposing a newy tax upon the community large.

That they are a grievous and oppressive burden upon that large and industrial class of the population of this country who were born in Europe, aggressing the bitterness of their separation from relatives and friends in the old world, and, it many cases, sundering the next relations of life.

That they interfere with many of the most valuable institutions in this country, by imposing upon their foreign correspondence restrictions and expenses highly injurious to their successful propress. They therefore pray your honorable body to adopt, as soon as possible, measures for reducing its the charge. Lecam postage to the militors rate of two cents for the mere transportation of a single interfere many port of the United States to any port beyond the sea, as which the American mall steamers may regularly touch.

Research Johnson moved that a netition for public signature.

ture shall be prepared. Adopted.

The following Committee was appointed to prepare it
James Lee, H. C. Bowen, Wm. Dawes, Rowland Johnson

A vote of thanks was passed to the Mayor and the he meeting adjourned.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN. Present Edwin J. Brown, Esq., President, in the Chair,

Prosent Edwin J. Brown, Esq., President, in the Chair, and 18 members.

C. T. McClenachan was reselected Clerk; J. A. Towle, Deputy Clerk; Nicholas M. Slidell, Sergeant at Arms.

On motion, a Select Committee of two were appointed to wait upon His Honor the Mayor, and say this Board is organized and ready to proceed to business. Councilment Curry and Kennedy were appointed aid Committee.

A similar Committee, consisting of Councilmen Hodgkinson and Kimbark, was appointed to wait upon the Beard of Aldermen.

Communications.—From His Honor the Mayor, with the annual Message. Laid on the table, to be printed.

From is Honor the Mayor, returning, with his objections, a resolution adopted by the Board of Assistant Aldermen increasing Engine Companies Nos. 17, 25, 38, 44 and 48 ten additional men each. Laid on the table to be printed—the usual course.

Aldermen increasing Engine Companies Nos. 17, 29, 38, 44 and 48 ten additional men each. Laid on the table to be printed—the usual course.

From the Controller, in relation to the appropriations for 1834. Laid, for the present, on the table.

From the City Inspector, with the annual Report of his department for 1833. Laid on the table, to be printed.

From Board of Aldermen, resolution that the name of Jacob Pegare by rectified to read Jacob Pegare, as Commissioner of Deeds. Concurred in.

Recelutions—By Councilman Kennedy, that the relessand orders of the Board of Assistant Alderman, as passed Jan. 14, 1833, be adopted as the rules and orders of this Board until further action be had, except as follows, viz tepecifying as to majority of 31 instead of 11 in order to preceed to business, &c., with some change as to Rule 4 and Rule 13, designating the departments as to standing committee.] Adopted.

The resolution of Councilman Mather in favor of appointing a committee of five to pregare rules and orders on the record and to report a soon as practicable, was

The resolution of Councilman Mather in favor of ap-pointing a committee of fave to prepare ralss and orders for this Board, and to report as soon as practicable, was taken from the table and adopted. Councilmen Mather, Kernedy, Frys, Kimbark and Wild were appointed said

committee.

On motion, the various remoratrances in relation to contested elections were taken from the table and each referred to a select committee of five, viz: In relation to Connellman Crawford—Mesars, Hodgkinson, Gray, Clanoy, Foster, Belden. As to Councilman Elliott—Mesars, Yinchney, North, Vermilye, Consver, Healy. As to Councilman Jackson—Mesars, Kimbark, Reed, Schenck, Frye, Nather. As to Councilman Donohoe—Mesars, H. Smith, Caffrey, Tuttle, Seely, Wainsright.

Resolutions—By Councilman Pinchney:
Headard, That the Controller be and he is hereby requested to reject to the Social administration of the salaries received by all tabless under the City Government as they are fixed at the present

time; also, of the amounts the same have been increased the past year, and any forth or microsmons ne may make in connection therewith; and especially what salaries or other commensation to City officers have been increased by the antion of the Common Council since 6th of Nov. Risk as a self-junt the officers to whom seek increase has been made, the amount overviously paid, the increase as provided for and the engregate amount, of the increase. Adopted.

By Contuctinan Read:

Reselved, That the Commissions, to Streets and Lawys be and have been by requested to report to this body immediately my reason of the new childheast of the different cultivates for cleaning streets; the new childheast of the different cultivates for cleaning streets, the new to responsibility of survives of the different continuous of contract one to responsibility of survives of the different continuous, and the proper remaining to be applied in cases of the failure of contract one to field! their agreements with the City, together with the amount of mines that has been paid for cleaning streets under the present contract system. Adopted.

By Connectinan Kennedy.

Reselved, That the Stated and Special Sessions of this Board be held at 6 o'cleat? M. Adopted.

By Connectinan Kennedy.

Reselved, That the Controller be and be is hereby requested, me making his response to the responsition of this following e-blyon: Whether any salarks that were forested into its Nov. 1804, went to dated and if so, the officers as wrom such a low ance has been made, not the amount there of a low whether any company action has been made, not the amount there or a low whether any company action has been made, not the amount there or a low whether any company action has been made, not the amount there or a low whether any company action has been made, not the amount there or a low whether any company action has been made, not the amount there or a low whether any companion has been made, not the amount there or a low whether any companion has been made, not the

The Board then adjourned to Monday afternoon at 6

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A mosting of the Chamber took place vesterday at 1 o'clock, the President, P. Perit, Esq., in the Chair. The ordinary routine of business was followed. First in order came balleting for members. Mosars. W. H. Carter and H.-W. Barstow were unanimously clocked. George W. Blunt was maximated to fill Mr. Phonix a place in the Committee of Arbitration.

Blunt was newsinated to fill Mr. Phonix a place in the Committee of Arbitration.

C. Barstow, Esq., read report of Special Committee charged with preparing a memorial to the Legislature asking for change of day of meeting. A memorial to the effect was attached to the report, in which an alteration of the present act regulating the same, was prayed. The report suggested that the annual dues be increased. The memorial having been slightly modified, a discussion took place as to whether the dues in future should be \$2 or \$3 per year. The latter amount was unanizously agreed to.

Mr. Barstow then moved that a committee be appointed to inquire into the practicability of procuring some permanent accommodation for this Chamber. Adopted.

Mr. Mills referred to the propriety of establishing a reference library, and hoped that by the next meeting a committee, to be appointed for that purpose, would be prepared to report.

to report.

Mesers, Barstow, Curtis, and Capt. Marshall, were nom

insted to constitute the committee.

Mr. Mills moved that the President be added to th me. Carried. The President then alluded to another matter growing

The President then alluded to another matter growing out of the report, namely, arrears of dues of members. He deemed it advisable in regard thereto to adopt a system of compromise; to commute for all past arrears in respect to sums not exceeding \$5.

The Secretary was authorized to appoint a Collector for The Secretary was anneared that purposes

Mr. Barstow brought forward a petition signed by the Chamber of Commerce in June, 1833, asking the Legislature to appoint Commissioners to fix a permanent line for the harbor of New York. That petition he wished to

the harbor of New Lora. Into period, he wested to state, had not been presented.

Mr. Blunt moved that it be amended, and that the com-mittee do consist of scientific and practical men.

Mr. Barstow—Agreed.

Mr. Blunt—There had been an attempt made to give

awvers the office. He was opposed to their appointment the place of men of eminence as engineers. The words "scientific and practical men" were then troduced: the proposition having been put to the Chamber The petition with the amendment was adopted.

The petition with the amendment was adopted. A communication was received from the Hon. Hamilton Fish, stating that he had presented the memorial as to the Sound Dues to the Sound, and that it was referred to Committee. A letter from Mr. A. Walker, Member of the House of Representatives, was also read, stating, that he would take the earliest opportunity of presenting the matter to the House.

ter to the House.

Mr. Barstow presented a letter from Capt. Tillou, asking to be appointed Marine Surveyor. Capt. Marshall said it required the assent of the Board of Underwriters. The Board of Marine Surveyors ought to be maintained. Mr. Curtis suggested, that, as the office was to be appointed jointly by this Board and the Board of Underwriters, whether it was worth while then to make any further appointment, but he thought it most desirable to raise a committee to confer with any which the Board of Underwriters might appoint to look into the matter. A committee was accordingly appointed to confer with the Board of Underwriters.

committee was accordingly appointed to confer with the Board of Underwriters.

Captain Marshell submitted a communication from members of the Chamber of Commerce of Baltamore, to gether with a resolution passed by that body, for sending a memorial to Congress to pass a law making it obligatory upon all vessels under register to take apprentices, varying in number according to tunange, with a view of applying men and officers for the mercantile marine.

Attached to this communication was a draft of a memorial from Boaton, asking for the establishment of a school for the training of apprentices. Referred to Committee, on the Usury Law.

on the Usury Law.

The draft of a memorial to the Legislature on the

Usury Laws was presented, asking for a change of penalty from fine and imprisonment, and forfeiture of the entir sum loaned, to a loss of interest only. Adopted, signed The Chamber then adjourned.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Managers was held at the Bible House, on Thursday, the 5th inst. How Luthe Badish presiding, easisted by Hon A. B. Hashbouck Wm. B. Chosby, Benjamin L. Swan, and Francis Hall. Egges. Elevennew auxiliaries were recognized in Plorida. Arkschae. Texas. Georgis, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa, and Ohie, one each, and two in Wisconsin. Various communications were presented from agants and others, in regard to the domestic work. A letter was read from the Essex County (N. J.) Bible Society, suggesting the publication of the Scriptures in Hebrew, for the benefit of the Jews in this country. Another from The Rev. Asher Wright, stating the completion of two of the Gospels of the Scneed language, and asking aid to publish more. Authorisering bible Society, stating that it was determined to publish 1,000,000. New Testaments for China. It was street that the present Board, who are only waiting for information from the missioneries there. Two new Managers were elected, viz.: Anson G. Phelphs and Daniel Drew, E-qrs., the forviz.: Anson G. Phelphs and Daniel Drow, Esqrs., the former in place of his father, Anson G. Phelps, Sen., Esq. recently decessed, and the other in the place of Leonard Kirby, Esq., resigned. Some valuable books were received as donations to the library, viz.: Documentary History of the State of New York, in a vols., quarto. Various grants of books were made, viz.: To the Children's Aid Society, German Bibles and Testaments for Snyrna, (A. M.); Tostaments, by special request, for distribution among slaves in North Carolina; Bibles in English, French, Italian and German, to the U. S. Consul, for distribution at Aspinwall; Bibles and Testaments to the American and Foreign Bible Society, for the French Canadians; Danish Bibles to the Rev. J. G. Oncken, for Humburg; with many others for the domestic work, including several volumes for the blind.

WHIG YOUNG MEN'S GENERAL COMMITTEE WHIG YOUNG MEN'S GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The Whig Young Men's Committee met last evening at
the Broadway House, and organized by the appointment,
temporarily, of John J. Tyler, of First Ward, as Chairman; Joseph C. Pinckney, Seventeenth Ward, and Thos.
C. Acton, Fifteenth Ward, as Secretaries.
The "Buckman" Delegation was admitted from the
Seventh Ward, by a vote of '40 to 31.

The Committee then proceeded to the election of Chairman, with the following result:

Boldstags.

2. 3

mously elected.

On motion of Benjamin D. Quigg, Henry W. Genet and James Dewey were appointed Vice Chairmen, by accla-Henry C. Miles was chosen one of the Secretaries, and there was neelection for the other. The Committee ad-journed to the 1st Friday of February.

MEETING OF THE YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CLUB.

A meeting of the Young Men's National Club was held at Stnyvesant Institute last evening, C. Godfrey Gunther presiding. A communication from the Tammany Society was announced, directed to James T. Brady. President of the Club, inviting them to attend the Annual Ball of Tammany Society, on the 8th inst. A circular accompanying the invitation, besought all those who wished well to the Democratic party and its principles, and who deaired to reclaim the Empire Siste from the control of the Whig party, to unite with them in efforts to effect that object. Jeers greeted the announcement, and the invitation was laid upon the table, without a reading. Afterwards the communication was referred to the chairman, with power. A Committee reported in favor of engaging a room at No. 600 Broadway, for the meetings of the Society. The report was accepted.

was accepted.

A Committee of five persons was appointed to revise the Constitution and By Laws of the Club.

A number of new members were received; after which the meeting adjourned.

the meeting adjourned.

MEETING OF THE HARD-SHELL DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The Delegates elect of the Hard Shell Democratic General Committee for the City and County of New York, held their first meeting on fluraday evening at the Stuyeesant Islátuite, for the purpose of effecting an organization. Mr. Jeremiah Towle was elected temporery Chairman, and Anthony T. Gallagher and John W. Beyer, were chosen Secretaries. The settlement of the contest between the two Delegations from the Twenty second Ward, one of them comissing of John Deugherty, John Quinad Henry A. Cargill, and the other of Wm. A. Turoure, Francis M. Barrow and Patrick Masterson, occupied nearly the whole evening until 10 o'clock. E was settled in favor of the claims of the ticket headed by Dougherty. The Committee took one vote for a permanent Chairman. Forty six members were present and voted, of which number Heacy J. Allen received 20 votes; Joseph M. Marsh, 9. The blance were distributed emong five or six candidates. The Committee adjourned without organizing.

FURTHER FROM EUROPE.

encess of the Russian flag, on behalf of the glory and hon-or of Russia.

I perceive with satisfaction that Tachesme has not been forgotten in the Russian Navy, and that the grandsons have proved themselves worthy of their grandsires.

I remain always and unalterably your well inclined and grateful Nicholas.

amount of 50,000 ducats. The Post has a Vienna dispatch of the 19th, contradicting the reports of a sanguinary action near Kalefat
Orsova accounts of the 14th, state that the Turks left 6,000

Much flour was found in the fort, and the Turks now o

Turks 1,000 men. Immediately on hearing of this success, Ali, with the Arthe site of the Russian camp

A few days after a skirmish occurred at Hussoon, near

Russians abandoned without fighting.

Meantime, it transpired that Selim Pasha had advanced

war subsequently the latter was overruled.

The Sultan had sent Sadullah Pasha, a Georgian, as Gov

Enre, Friday, Jan 6, 1854. Railroad matters are quiet at present, but rumors are

The people are pleased with Governor Bigler's message. SECOND DISPATCH.
News has just been received here of the decision at Pitts-

We have no mail south of Savannah to night, and three anils are now due from New Orleans.

THE WEATHER ON LAKE ERIE. CLEVELAND, Friday, Jan. 6, 1854.

The wind has changed to the north and is blowing fresh.

And frest has set in, the thermometer being at 20 de-

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribane. WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 5, 1854.

ments; and if the integrity of Executive and Judicial officers could be relied on, it would be effectual in permanently excluding Slavery. For some reason, the bill leaves the Southern boundary of 3d deg. 36 min., at the 103d meridian of long, and falls back upon the 38th parallel to the Rocky Mountains.

The Evening Star expresses the opinion, which I advanced some weeks ago, that the "Hards" will be found true to their Compromise instincts on this queetion, and will consistently oppose any scheme which meditates an abandonment of the Missouri line. If they take this position, which honor and consistency require of them, they will merit well of their country. It should not be forgotten that The National Democrat has pledged them to it in the most emphatic manner, and that journal, at least, cannot back out without a forfeiture of the public confidence.

THE MARYLAND SENATOR. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: In your Washington correspondence of the 3d inst.

alike in their measure of fame and glory

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. CENTREVILLE, R. I. Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1854.

in the woollen mill averages \$4 50 per week; in the cotton mill about \$4.

Previous to July last the operatives were employed in the factories, with few exceptions, throughout the State from 13 to 16 hours per day. Since that time the hours of labor have been commuted to 11½ daily, the year round. The result of this change has been most gravifying; instead of jumping from their beds to the mill, and back again, the operatives have leisure to think, read and cultivate some of the social amenities of life. As proof that they are by no means backward in availing themselves of this opportunity, I send you \$44 for texculy two copies of The Semi-Weekly Tribune for one year. This club, Mr. Tanner, the Postmaster, has organized with but little solicitation, and he thinks is very probable that the number will, ere long, be largely augmented. There are also several copies of The Daily Tribune taken here, together with many State papers and periodicals. I believe that its fearless advocacy of the Maine Law has largely contributed to the popularity of The Tribune in this neighborhood; at any rate the citizens have been most energetic in their efforts to enforce the law which it advocates. Several rumsellers in the neighboring villages have been fined for selling; and however lax the authorities in Providence may be in executing it, the law is carried out in the fullness of its letter and spirit here. Altogether, Centreville is a thriving little place, and one of the most charmingly situa ed villages in the State.

Arctic is situated about eleven miles from Providence. The village site and water privilege were purchased at various times, at an aggregate cost of \$25,000. The erection of the factory was commenced in September, 1852, and it will begin manufacturing cotton cloth in March next. The building is of granite, the walls are four feet thick at the base, gradually decreasing to two feet at the top. Its length is 312 feet, width 68 feet and hight 60 feet, or four stories. At the north east end of the building is another factory, in the lower part of which are the water wheels. This building also of granite, and equally substantial, is three stories in hight, 95 feet long and 50 feet deep.

ercust chich room.

This mill will employ 900 operatives, run 20,000 spindles, and 512 colect hooms. The motive power for this machinery is derived from two colosses water wheels, each

24 feet in diameter, 23 feet bucket, and 200 horse power. The dam is 24 feet in hight, and 120 feet in width.

As a protection from fire four inch mains have been laid from a fountain at the summit of an adjacent hill, to the factory. Three hydrants have been constructed in front of the building, and the same number of pipes lead up through the building, and are furnished with hose upon every foor: the fountain having a fall of 112 feet, the building can, in case of fire, be flooded in a few minutes.

To lodge the operatives nest dwellings, each containing two tenements of six rooms, have been erected. These will be let to them, together with a quarter of an acre of land, at 835 per annum. Water for domestic purposes is supplied to each house from the fountain above mentioned. The total cost of village, land, water privilege, factories and machinery, is estimated to exceed \$300,000.

The average wages of the operatives in this mill will be \$4; females, on an average, earn quite as much and sometimes more than men in the mills in Rhode Island, In this and similar rural districts their board costs \$1.50 per week, while males pay \$2.25. In Lowell I find the wages of female operatives in the mills are less by one-half than males. The former averaging, clear of board, per week \$2, the latter \$4.50.

The only fault found at present with the manufacturers

The only fault found at present with the manufacturers of Rhode Island by the operatives is that they are worked too many hours. The State law which came into operation in July last, declares ten hours a day's work; the operatives—who had been worked in sum my from sourise to sunset, lacking an hour for meals, and in winter 12 to 13 hours per day—were willing to compromise the matter by rendering 11 hours labor for a day's work. The manufacturers met, consuited, and offered 11½ as their decision. Some operatives atood out for the half hour loss, and French Canadians were brought from Canada to fill their places; the majority, per force, accepted the present hours of belon, and thus the matter rests. I am aware that the majority of the operatives are employed on piece work, but a large minority are day hands, and to compel them to render more than a legal day's work is a gross injustice.

This district, embracing a large extent of manufacturing interests, will have a new vitality infused into it on the opening of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railread, which runs through it. This work was commenced in June, 1842, and will be completed in the same month of this year. The track has been laid from Providence to this vicinity, and the work was being vigorously prosecuted, when the late heavy snows caused its temporary suspension. This line will intersect the Hartford and New Haven road at Williamantic, and this roate, it is expected, will place Boston and New-York within seven hours of each other.

LUCY STONE AT ST. LOUIS.

OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE MEETING. A meeting, as above, was held last evening at the Tabernacie. The house was crowded. The Mayor pro-sided, and introduced to the meeting Elihu Barrit, who The proposition of an Ocean Penny Pestage must soon

Air. Lewis rappan said that Mr. Burritt was not the agent of any association; he received no compensation. There was a suggestion, not from him but others, that a collection would be taken up to meet his expenses and the rent of the hall. Gentlemen present, not prepared, might send their contributions to Messrs. Bowen & NeNamee, Brondway. A collection was made.

diffusion of enlightenment. A tun of iron from Eliverpool to New York costs \$7: why charge \$1,200 for a tun of letters? I like them the telegraph conveys intelligence; why not levy a tax on the lightning of heaven? A sentiment of Washington's may be enlistedjin this cause—"In poace "prepare for war." How? Not by massacres; but by fortifying against the contingency of war. The instrumentalities of peace should be employed in time of peace, so that war should never come; and what better preparation for peace than that here proposed? It would put the world under bonds to keep the peace. Do not fear the immigration here. Let a million a year come and for a thousand years, and more; we can give every man, woman and child one acre and a half of land. Do you want Ocean Penny Peatage? You can have it. How? By saying so. Congress will say it is their duty, first to learn and then to execute the will of their constituents. But remember Congress never moves till the people move it. There is a great deal said about the fillibustering spirit. I address myrelf to it, because we ought to address ourselves to every one. You want to revolutionize the world; how can you do it? Not by buying and slipping old muskets; but by the Ocean Penny Postage. This will be the best way to shake the Czar on his throne, and help the Sultan, who is a better Christian than the ruler of Christendom. [Great applause.] How is it to be done? Let it be brought before every man, woman and 'child; and send so many petitions that they cannot be laid on the table. [Applause.]

Mr. Tappan mentioned some statistics. The English Overland Mail to India is sent in 392 boxes, of which 360

Mr. Tappan mentioned some statistics. The English Overland Mail to India is sent in 392 boxes, of which 360 contain only newspapers, sent in place of letters, to save postage. Their wrappers show that the friend who addresses them is well, and where he is. In England, in 1838,

Rewland Johnson moved that a petition for public signa